PORKOPOLIS.

THE GREAT CONVENTION

THE PERMANENT ORGANIZATION

MAKING AND HARMONY AND GOOD WILL

PENNSYLVANIA FOR HARTRANFT FIRST, LAST AND IN EARNEST

HOLDS HIS OWN

Conkling's Friends Stand Firm

BRISTOW REMAINS IN STATE QUO COMMENCES TO - DAY

GRUMBLES FROM THE PRESS BAD APPOINTMENTS OF THE BUILDING

OF CONTENDING FORCES

the accommodation of the press in the convention

hall are ample and satisfactory, but in all other respects they are said failures. The decorations are cheap and tawdry; a few flags and some cheap colored muslin twisted around rafters and single flower-pot or shrub or evergreen; in fact, nothing out a simple barn or wooden shed, with

This completes the description, but it may be added that no committee rooms were provided except for credentials and permanent organization. The committees on rules and resolutions ere therefore forced to seek quarters elsewhere The policemen and doorkeepers are ignorant and arrogant, and a general dissatisfaction exists re-

The committee on permanent organization first ndered the chairmanship to Morton McMichael. the prudently declined it. Mr. McPherson was ries, and accepted rejuctantly. He has led

in the Pennsylvania delegation against Don Cammmeasurably. For this reason he hesitated, but the balt was too tempting, and he finally accepted in a neat little speech, the lack of brilliancy of hich contrasted poorly with the elequent address of Mr. Pomeroy, the temporary chairman

herson's course, if Blaine should be nominated, will result in dampening the arder of the Camill seem to anger the anti-Blaine element in Pennsylvania to such an extent as to provoke serious marrels, which may make the canvars apathetic that State. Pending permanent organization, GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, BY A TRICK

which would put to blush the worst machine poli-ticians, got the floor and made a speech, which was loudly applauded by his allies, and rose in his seat and explained that the Republican Re-form Club of New York had asked him to read certain resolutions, and a vote being put, the galleries, curious to hear what was said, joined with his friends on the floor and voted age. This gave him about the only recognition he could get in the convention. Otherwise the speech making was entirely acceptable to every one present, and when the adjournment was carried the vast au-

Under the most enthusiastic inspiration an at-tempt was made to carry the credential commit-tee to the Burnett house, Blaine's headquarters, but it failed, by a majority of three, and the com-mittee met at the Grand hotel, Conkling's headquarters, to-night. This is about the only thin .. other Bristow leaders made a proposition to both the Morton and Conkling forces to nominate the same man who is not obnoxious to the Bristow interests, and who would defeat Blaine. The

any especial condidate.

It is certain that the Western element of the Bristow party will not support Blaine if he is nominated. The Gazette and the Commercial, of this city, and Chicago Tribune, in the West, and this city, and Chicago Tribune, in the West, and New York Times, in the East, will boil the ticket if Blaine's name appears upon it. There does not appear to be much change in the situa-tion to-night, and I still adhere to the estimate of the strength of the several candidates as I telegraphed you last night. It should be under-streed however, thus Wr. Conkling's years in the the first or second ballot the coming man will be either Conkling or the "unknown." E. P. B.

By Associated Press. OPENING PROCEEDINGS.

CINCINNATI, June 14, 1145 a. m.—Delegates are now gathering at the ball. The convention be called to order at noon.

The convention assembled in Exposition hall, a well-known and very large wooden building, erected in 1869 for the national sangerfest, and used in 1872 by the Liberal national convention. The building is to be torn down immediately upon the adjournment of this convention to make room for a permanent one of similar character. The hall was tastefully, but not gaudily decorated, and the seating for the delegates and the public was quite perfect. The hall seats about five thousand, but many thousands desiring admittance were disappointed. No person is admitted without a ticket, and no tickets given for which seats are not reserved. Back of the large which seats are not reserved. Back of the large stand is a bank of chairs reserved for distinguished guests, with room for nearly seven hundred. The delegates occupy the iront of the body of the hall, with the alternates soated in the rear, and space for one thousand people behind them. The galleries were also filled with spectators at 11 o'clock, the nominal hour for assembling; but few delegates or spectators were in the hall, but they commenced crowding in rapidly at about 11:15. At 11:45 the space for the delegates was nearly filled. The weather is cool and pleasant, a fine rain having fallen last night.

CONVENTION CALLED TO ORDER. At 11-34 Governor Morgan called the convention order, introducing Rev. Dr. Mullen, of Collegton, Ren. neky, who opened the proceeding with trayer. By this hour nearly every seat the tuilding was filled, and the scene was exceedingly beligher.

THE DELEGATES.

To those who had not attended the convention held four years ago in Philadelphia the number of colored delegates present caused some surprise. A mong them were Congressmen or ex-Congressmen from South Carolins, Alabama and other Southern States. The delegates were admirably grouped upon the floor, facing the platform. The solid mass of New York men occupied the left centre, and on their right were the New England States, formed in single file, Maine at the head and Rhode Island in the resr, with Iowa immediately behind her. To the left of New York, fronting the stage, was Indiana, and behind her the Morton men of Tennessee, Mississippi and Georgia. To the left again came Kentucky and the Carolinas, with Virginia bringing up therear. The extreme left flank was allotted to the white-hatted Fennsylvanians, who came to dight for Hartraofi, and the right flank fell to the lot of Ohio. Behind were placed in the order of merit Hilmois, Michigan and Wiscensin. The territorial delegates and those from some of the petty States were tucked away in the rear, wherever they could be used to utilize some of the waste plot of ground.

THE ARRANGIMENTS.

The arrangements have apparently been made with a view to the capacities of the human voice. The platform is located near the centre of the hall, and raised about six feet above the level of the floor. The chairman's desk is decorated with a mostin wrapper, and ornamented on the eastern face with a "Glory" it red, white and blue musin. A space fifteen feet in width, extending along the face of the platform, has been set apart for the use of the press. In the rear of this the delegations are placed in an inclosure, separated by a rail from the body of the hall. The patition of each delegation is indicated by a card fixed on a pole and bearing the name of the State. To the

east of the inclosure the remainder of the hall is given up to alternate delegates, and the general crowd who have possessed sufficient influence or assurance to proque a ticket of admission. The pressure for tickets of admission has been fearful, and the dissatisfaction general, especially among newspaper men, whose proper claims have been steedily ignored by the local committee. Ample as the building is, it could be filled thrice over if all applicants for entrance had been gratified.

Mr. Morgan followed the prayer with an address, saying: The day and hour had arrived when the representatives of the Republican party were invited to assemble to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. The duties of this convention are the most important of all during many years. In June, 1884, we were in the misist of a war for the preservation of the Union. He proceeded to recount the leading political events connected with and growing out of that struggle. It was then suggested by the present chairman of the national committee that the party would not fulful its whole duty subject the superincially declared for a constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery. This was received with great salisfaction. The amendment was ratified by twenty-nine States; Lincoln proclaimed it, and from that hour the sun has not risen upon's slave. [Applause.] The chairman arged an adherence to honest money, and suggested a constitutional amendment making the Presidential term six years and the incumbent ineligible for re-election. [Applause.] Hereferred ta General Grant as the spiendid coldier and particut. [Partial applause.] The chairman also favored the elevation of the civil service by instituting all meedful and proper reforms, and said the candidates now nominated should be mon whose lives give assurance of their sympathy. GO". MORGAN'S ADDRESS.

give assurance of their sympathy.

FOMEROY TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

At the conclusion Gov. Morgan, in the name of the national committee, nominated Hoo, Theodore M. Pomeroy, of New York, for temporary chairman. The nomination was unanimously adopted, and Meser. Baldwin, of Michigan, and Van Zandt, of Rhode Island, were appointed to conduct the temporary chairman to the platform. Mr. Pomeroy came forward amid great appliance, and after saying, "I thank you most, heartily for the compliment conferred by calling me to preside over the temporary organization of this convention," he addressed the convention as follows: MR. POMEROY'S SPRECH.

I have been so long withdrawn from practical participation in political affairs that it is in obedience to custom rather than my own inclination that I occupy even a few moments of your time in the consideration of the political situation and of the principles so long and so successfully entrusted to the keeping of the Republicar party. Events have chased each other so rapidly from the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln to the closing year of the administration of Gen Grant. the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln to the closing year of the administration of Geo. Grant, fraught with such fundamental changes in the whole consideration of them in the briefest manner is precluded upon an occasion such as this. Brief as may be considered the existence of the Republican party, none other in the history of the nation has for so long a consecutive period controlled its Government without encountering popular defeat, and still withstanding popular jealousy of political ascendency long continued by any party. It is within the power of this convention to designate

THE COMING PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Our folly may concede what the wisdom of the Opposition cannot achieve—our defeat at the polls in November—but such defeat can come from no Opposition cannot achieve—our defeat at the polis in November—but such defeat can come from no other source.

We are not here as contending factions within the party, to test under various leaderships our relative strength; but as representatives accepting a high responsibility to extract from the crucible of conflicting opinions that type of American statesmenship which shall be accepted as the worthy embodiment of the principles of the party. Men as well as measure are to be weighed in the balance during the coming canvass, and meither must be found wanting to insure success. The Republican party cannot continue to thee by reason of its spiendid achievements of the past, nor the Democratic party expect to be returned to power upon its glittering promises of reform in the future. The former has to present men representative of its principles; the laties must discover both men and principles. In former days, when party ties were firmer, when the immediate presence of impending national calamities hedged as about and compelled party hietity, the platform carried alone the man, whoever he might be. Party ties are looser now, and no platform is buoyant enough to float an unworthy candidate. The necessity of the continuance of the administrative policy of the Republican party, while not

is as commanding respecting future consequences as at any time in its history. We are told that it has accomplished its mission, and therefore has no longer a claim to live. Well, if it has, and the time for its dissolution has come, it can die triumphantly, exclaiming with the spostless of old, "I have fought a good fight and have kept the faith. It has failfiled many missions: It fulfalled the mission of the bright of the four compromise; in saving to freedom the great territories of the northwest, and bringing California with the six-tribod of States, undefined by slavery and adorned like a bride in the glitter of her golden promise; it fulfalled the mission of its youth in accepting the irrepressible conflict, and it was a mission worth living for—to have saved a nationality like ours—to have found four million of slaves, and to have raised them to the dignity of American citizenship, and to have reconstructed the Federal Constitution so as to place the liberties of the citizen and the credit of the nation upon the same foundations strong enough to endure anything except the infelicity of a Democratic administration.

OUR MISSION OF TO-DAY

s to establish on sure foundations and make socure for the coming ages the fruits of the war
debt and of taxation through which the present
has been achieved. The benefits to be derived to
the individual citizen from the fourteenth and fifteenth constitutional amendments are to be securred through such appropriate legislation as
Congress may devise. I ask the freemen of the
South if they are ready to accept

South if they are ready to accept

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY
as the source of power from which is to flow the appropriate legislation to give effect to those amendments? I ask a candid public if the only anarchy that exists in the South to-day is not the anarchy caused by the opposition of the Democratic party as such to the principles adopted in the work of reconstruction, and now a part of the fundamental law of the land? The Democratic party claims to accept the situation respecting the sacredness of the national debt and the inviolability of the national credit, and yet twenty millions of dollars of taxation will not make good the annual loss to the American people from the undefined and the undefinable attitude and intentions of that party in regard to the payment of the principal of the public debt. In the prosecution of the war to overthrow the rebellion, for the purpose of procuring the ready money to pay the army and the navy and to provide the

it became necessary to suspend specie payments to make a forced loan from the people by declaring the greenoack a legal tender in payment of public and private indebtedness, and yet, while chaiming to be in favor of the resumption of specie payment, at some indefinite time and by means of some undefined process, although eleven years have passed since the close of the war, it bifterly opposes the payment of the forced loan or the tasking of the first practical step toward resuming our position among the solvent nations of the civilized world. No, gentlemen, the late war was not a mere prize fight for national supremacy. It was the outgrowth of the conflict of irreconcilable moral, social and political forces of the cause which was lest; the Republican party, with those which triumphed and survived the preservation of the results of that victory, devolves upon us here; and now Democracy has no tradition of the past; no impulses of the present to the task.

The reaction of 1874 has already spent itself in

tradition of the past; no impulses of the present: no aspirations for the future fitting it for this task.

The reaction of 1874 has already spent itself in a vain effort to realize the situation. It has simply demonstrated that no change in the machinery of the Government can be had outside of the Republican party without drawing with it a practical nullification of the great work of reconstruction of the financial chaos and administrative revolution. The present House of Representatives has succeeded in nothing except the development of its own incapacity. From the inception of the Republican party in 1855, it has kept pace with the times, accepting the early added responsibility of war, emancipation, taxation and reconciliation, until the brightest pages of American history are but the life-story of the Republican party of the whole mass of, its constitutional ameadments and legislative enactments it takes the responsibility without apology. It has often occurred, but it has never feared to act, and through its action the nation has lived. There has been excited the order has been excuted. There has been want forth, "Let no guilty man escape," and the order has been excuted. There has been want of hard money, but a platform, unwavering in its declaration of principles, with candidates worthy of it, will weld together as of old, into an unconquerable army, the liberty-loving, law-abiding majority of voters of the United States, and stamps with enduring success the results of the deliberations of this convention.

HOW THE SPENCH WAS ERCHIVED.

The speech was delivered in good style and with distinctness sufficient to be heard throughout the hall, and its various points were received with applause, which on several occasions was tumuituous. The reference to the order, "Let no guilty man escape!" was received with especial fervor, which was renewed when he said that the order had been executed. In conclusion Mr. Pomeroy asked the further pleasure of the convention. OTHER TEMPORARY OFFICERS.

On motion, Irving M. Bean, of Wisconsin, and H. H. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, were appointed temporary secretaries, and E.W. Hicks appointed sergeaut-at-arms.

Mr. Loring, of Massachusetts, moved that the roll of States and Territories be called for the nomination of committees on resolutions, credentials, organization and rules of order of business. On motion of Mr. Woodford, of New York, it was agreed to pass in the roll-call the States and Territories in which there are contesting delegations.

It was impossible to accurately catch the names of the committee men as announced, but they are substantially as foreshadowed last night. THE ROLL-CALL.

A PROPOSITION TO ADJOURN. Mr. McPherson, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution that when the convention adjourns it be to 11 o'clock to morrow, at which time it will proceed to the nomination, with two speeches of ten minutes each, or one of twenty minutes, for each nomines.

nominee.

REBOLUTIONS OF THE DERMAN REPUBLICANS.

Mr. Vance, of New York, offered a resolution of the German Republicans, favoring non-sectarian schools, compulsory education, and the taxation of church property. The resolutions also opposed compulsory observance of the Sabbath and State recognition of sects; favored legislation to protect emigrants, and opposed any discrimination against foreign citizens. Civil service reform was preed, and inflation and repud lation

Mr. Diesendorf, of Virginia, suggested the importance of a meeting of the committee at once. The Chair called on the committee to meet at the right of the chair, to be assigned to their rooms by the sergeant-at-arms, awaiting the report from the committee on permanent organization. The military band in the gallery ecoupied the attention of the audience.

Attention of the audience.

PINCHBACK FURIOUS.

PINCHBACK FURIOUS.

NEW YORK, June 14.—The following is gleaned from the Tribuse's Uncinnal specials: The Louisiana delegation held a meeting Monday svening. Governor Kellogg did not strend, and of those who act with him in the party only United States Marshal Packard and Chier of Police Loan, of New Orleans, were present. There was a general understanding that the meeting should be considered informal, though its decisions are just as binding upon the delegation as those passed in the meetings of other States. Mr. Pinchback introduced a resolution directing the rote of the Louisiana delegation to be fast as a unit on all questions arising in the convention. Mr. Packard objected to the adoption of this recolution. He said that he was willing to cast one vote for Senator Merton, in eccontince with the instructions of the State convention; but that after that he interped to vote for Mr. Blaine's near the well-defended to the State convention as he is a candidate. Should Mr. Blaine's near the present of the State convention as the thought that not for the President's candidate. Should Mr. Blaine's near the first party that the State convention had no right to instruct the delegates further than as to the first ballot. Mr. Pinchback is said to have followed in a very excited spects.

HE SPOKE OF PRESIDENT GRANT in terms of direspect, and attributed to the policy be had pursued the present almost hopeless condition of the party in Louisians. The troubles in the party began when the Prekard custom-house convention in New Orleans refused to admit a certain class of Republicans, and snieged the refusal by the use of Gutling guns, sithening in dividuals were of no great consequence. By that action the Republican party in Louisians whose at the libertles of the American propie, and that was a matter of some moment. Mr. Timehback continued by saying that he himself would have been to-day in the Senate of the United States had it not been for General Grant, Mr. Conkling and others. They feared that he wished to BRING HIS WIPE INTO WASHINGTON

BRING HIS WIFE INTO WASHIKUTOR society, a thing which he had never semiempiated. He had never sought to force his family into the social portion which his prominence as an officer of the State and as Senator eject to Congress had entitled them to fil. He asserted with great vehemence that he knew what he was talking about. He had obtained from Senator Morton personally a secret history of his Senatoral contest, and he was not deceived. Mr. Pinchback desired to have it understood that he was not speaking or acting in his own behalf. Pinchback was nothing in this fight, but the principle of the political recognition of the colored race was everything. He intended to make this his life struggle, and he said, therefore, carnestly and openly, that sink or swim, survive or perish, he was determined to have the political status of the negro in America settled in this convention. Of the social status of the negro he had nothing to say; no law and no government could fix that, but its political status must now be determined. He must be the political equal of the proudest

white MAN in America, or the seriod a man who should give him what he might be pleased to bestow, and withhold whatever constitutions and laws allowed to be withheld. If set not successful now he is determined to end his political career with this convention. For it the Republican party does not now need to keep faith with the negro, no course is left him but to withdraw from politics and return to private pursuits. Mr. Pinchack expressed great astonishment at the dissemblance and insincerity of the Republican Raders, and added that it seemed to him that they are governed more by the doctrine that there should be homor among thieves than by the principles which form the correct basis of sound and popular government.

He then gave notice to the delegation that if he falled to got in this convention—that recognition of his race which he came here determined to have—he should remain as a non-combatant in the coming political struggle, and let the Republican party learn wisdom by the defeat which will be inevitable. While Mr. Pinchback

BOWED IN BITMELE SUBMISSION
and admitted the superiority of Saxon civilization, still he held that the virtues of his race are
being exemplified in the experiment of reconstruction new making. He then asserted that
amid all the corruption and mismanagement
which has cursed the South since the war, and
for which the Northern adventurers, who have to
so great an extent held control there, are responsible, not a single negro political thief has ever
been convicted in the courts of justice. This cannot be said of the white politicians.
Mr. Pinchback then again announced his determination to have the political status of the negrofixed in the coming canvass, and that he shall not

instant the coming canvass, and that he shall not allow personal considerations to control him. His personal fortune is sufficient to support him. He then said that his second choice among the candidates for the Presidency, whose names would be presented to the convention, is Gen. Bristow. After Mr. Pinchback finished his speech Congressman Nye offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That while the Republicans of Louisiana recognize an honest difference of opinion among the delegation, still they maintain that, in accordance with the resolution of instruction passed by the late State convention in Louisiana, it is its duty to vote as a unit on all questions arising in the National convention, and will therefore subjugate the will of the minority to that of the majority in all votes cast in said convention, and authorize Governor Pinchback to be the spokesman of the delegation. ABOUT THE PLATFORM.

Very little has been said among the delegates in regard to the character of the platform. Edward McPherson, who represents Pennsylvania on the committee or resolutions, and who has had great experience in the preparation of platforms, said to-day that he had not prepared a line in advance. There is no doubt, however, that many of the delegations have brought resolutions which will be referred to the committee, and that the platform will not be strikingly different from that of four years ago.

Of course the most important and most difficult question to talk of will be the regulation of the currency, and while the resolution on that subject will undoubtedly declare for hard money it will be more carefully drawn than any other. The Chlifornia delegation will ask to have an anti-Chinese resolution in the platform. They say that the Chinese question is more important in their State than any other, not including that of sound currence, and that if the Republican platform does not contain a plank referring to it that adopted at St. Louis will, and this fact will be sufficient to defeat the Republicans in their State.

NEW YORK REPORMERS.

Mr. Curtis, of New York, presented t. . . address of the Republican Reform Club of New York, which he asked to have read. Objection being made, the question was put to the convention, which was decided by an overwhelming vote to hear it. Mr. Curtis in response to calls to take the platform, proceeded to the stage amidst load applause from both the floor and the galleries, and read the address of June 6 as heretofore published. The reference of the address to return to specie payments and thorough civil service reform elicited cheers. Reference to oligarchy of Federal officeholders in councetion with a New York Senator called forth applause from the galleries and partial applause from the floor.

The conclusion of the reading was followed by prolonged and tumultuous applause and cries of "speech," "speech." A mid which Mr. Curtis returned to his seat.

The Reform Club's address was referred to the committee on resolutions without debate.

A motion for a recess until 4 o'clock was rejected.

Mr. Mason, of New York, offered the following

A motion for a recess until a o clock was rejected.

Mr. Mason, of New York, offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas we remember with gratitude the services of the loyal women of the country.

Resolved, We favor bestowal of political rights on all loyal citizens regardless of sex. [Laughter and applause.]

Referred to the committee on resolutions. On motion of, Mr. Pierce, of Mass., it was resolved that all addresses, memorials and resolutions be referred without reading or debate.

LOGAN'S ADDRESS.

General Logan being called for, addressed the convention upon the approaching campaign. Evidently it promises one of no ordinary character. The attitude of the opponents of the Republican party shows that the time has come again when every patriot should buckle on his armor to preserve the fruits of the tremendous struggle of the past, instead of handing them over to the hands of our foes for destruction. Let there be, therefore, no uncertain sound in the platform to be enunciated here on any question before the American people. This is a Republican convention, and should be captured only by Republicans. He urged the duty of protecting the American citizen at home as well as on the high seas or in foreign lands. [Great applause.] That is not a government of freedom which will allow its citizens to be robbed, oppressed and murdered. [Great applause.] The way to protect our citizens is to execute the laws, and to that end let us place in the Presidential chair a man who will execute the LAWS TO MAINTAIN

every citizen in his rights and privileges. [Applause.] He proceeded to argue that the effort is now being made to destroy the Government, not by force of arms, but by capturing the Government and then nullifying every law passed for the purpose of protecting the citizens. The first step is by assassination of character of every leading Republican by star-chamber proceedings, by using the dagger of destruction to plunge into the vitals of the men who stood firmly to the principles of liberty. [Tumulaous applause.] Mr. Logan proceeded to say whoever the convention shall nominate will be his man, and whoever is nominated, and a Republican, can and will be cleated. [Applause.] He closed with a counsel to calmness and moderation.

Governor Hawley being vociferously called for, took the platform, appleading for inshifity to say much, because of physical indispositions he regretted that he could not coincide with Logan; could not feel that

had to do was to nominate a ticket and go home sure that they could elect it.

There has been considerable dissatisfaction in the public mind. Its simple common sense recognize it. It is possible during the next few hours for this convention to take such steps as would make the labor of the next four months utterly useless.

Be expected to support any good, sound Republican nominated here, but practical wisdom required such a nomination as would and ought to satisfy the public sense and demands, with a rigid, honest, and talthful redemption of the promise to resume specie payments, as not only due to national honer, but as an indispensable precequisite to a return to commercial prosperity. In conclusion he argued that the noise discontent now abroad in the land because of irregulari-ALL THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

ties in the civil service must not be disregarded by this convention. [Applause.]

can, of its own volities, destroy this great country, is forever trampled under foot, and that the American citizen shall be protected is severed. The party is now trying to provide for the honest payment of the unitonal debt and secure to all citizens, including those of the South, in full their rights. The party does not forget that the bones of colored soldiers rest by show of the North, and proposes to devotedly stand by them. When it discovers therees and reacals in the partyst proposes to drive them out and put in mon of honesty. He said: "We of Ohio will try to elect whoever is the nomines, but we want a man—as honest man—who knows the difference between the right and the wrong, and it brave enough to carry it out. Give us such a man, and count on Chib." STATE OF THE UNION

be set right.

WM. A. HOWARD, OF MICHIGAM,
being called for, same forward on enutches. He said the success of the Republican party depended on enlisting the sympathies of all classes in it. Two classes have been heard from, and how be came forward to represent the great party of cripples. He recrered to his election in the sarly days of the party. Since then the party had been making a history with a rapidity sever approached by any other. It is the party of liberty. The Democratic party claims the right of liberty, also the liberty to murder the negfood and assassinate white men's reputations. Mr. Howard, Guring part of his speech, occupied his seat, rising frequently as he warmed up to his subject, and standing until his limbs were eghausted, Michigan, he said, had never trailed the Republican banner. She will triumphantly cast her vote for the candidate of this convention. But he carnessity urged that while they stand by the sentiment, "Let no gulliy man escape," to see to it also that no honest man shall have his reputation assassimated. [Great appliause.]

THE COMMITTEES.

Mr. Loring, of Mass. I move that the roll of States and Territories be called, and that the chairman of each delegation announce the names of the persons elected to serve in the following committees: First, on credentials; second, on permanent organization; third, on roles and order of business; fourth, on resolutions. The motion was carried.

Mr. Dutcher, of N. Y. Docs that include the Territories?

credentials.

A delegate from Indiana moved that as the roll was called delegations should nominate members of all the committees. Carried.

The presiding officer. The delegates will nominate representatives on the committees on credentials, permanent organizations, rules and order of business and resolutions.

Mr. Dutcher, of New York, moved that the NOMINATIONS FOR VICE PRESIDENT

MOMINATIONS FOR VICE PRESIDENT and members of the mational executive committee should be announced at the same lime.

The presiding officer. The committee on organition will bring up that.

The motion was then withdrawn.

Guverner Woodford, of New York. It seems to me that there is manifest impropriety in allowing those States or Territories where there may be contestants as to the proper delegation to name members of the committees, and 4 think that either by unanimons consent or by some amendment to the resolution, the usual parliamentary rules should be adopted. That when a State is reached where there are contesting delegations, that State or delegation should be passed on the roll call. (Cheera.) I move there is a context as to the proper delegation, that such State or Territory where there is a context as to the proper delegation, that such State or Territory be passed on this roll call.

A delegate from Indians moved to amend by adding the District of Columbia. The amendment was accepted, and the motion as amended was carried.

Finally, in order to simplify the process, and to

NEARLY 4:30 O'CLOCK
before the tedious task of collecting statistical information was over. Then the secretary read the
list of the various committees, stumbling occasionally over some rather rough handwriting.

sionally over some rather rough handwriting.

THE GERMANS.

A. J. Dittenhoffer, of N. Y. Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the Nutlonal German Republican convention, recently assembled in this city, over which I had the honor to preside, and in which twenty States were represented, I desire to present the following resolutions, to three of which I desire to call particular attention: First, advocating in view of the recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in declaring State legislation on the subject of the protection of immigrants unconstitutional; that the National Government legislate on the subject. Second, demanding a revision of treaties between the foreign governments affecting naturalization and expatriation. Third, demanding non-sectarian schools [cheers] and

TAXATION OF CHURCH PROPERTY. TAXATION OF CHURCH PROPERTY,
[applause,] as recommended by the President of
the United States in his message. (Applause.) I
ask the permission of this convention that a committee of three, or which the Hen. Simon Wolf is
chairman, be allowed to attend the session of the
committee on resolutions and discuss them.
The secretary then read the resolutions, they
being referred to the committee. They are as
follows:
The German Republican delegates of the United
States in convention assembled, in the city of
Cincinnati, June 12 and 13, 1876, have adopted the
following declaration of principles for the coming
campaign, and present the same to the National
Republican convention for its favorable consideration.

Republican convention for its favorable consideration.

First. We declare our unalterable adherence to the principles of the Republican party, recognizing in their perpetuation the only safeguard of the Republic.

Second. Free. non-sectarian schools; compulsory education, and taxation of church property, as expressed in the late message of the President of the United States.

Taird. No recognition of any system of worship by the State or Federal Government, Sunday being recognized by the individual and not in the Constitution of the United States. All legislation seeking to abridge the personal rights of the citizen, with respect to its observance, is unconstitutional.

Fourth. The protection of immigrants by the

citizen, with respect to its observance, is unconstitutional.

Fourth. The protection of immigrants by the Federal power is an indispensable necessity; legislation fostering and protecting this important factor in the prosperity of the Kepublic must be at once devised, in view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court, declaring State legislation unconstitutional.

Fifth, in a Republic there can be but one class of citizens. The laws must give the same protection abroad as at home. Any discrimination between those adopted and those native-born are unjust, and such legislation:

SAVORS OPKNOW-NOTHINGISM,
and is unworthy of American statesmanship.

and is unworthy of American statesmanship.
Therefore we demand a revision of existing treaties with foreign Governments, especially that of
Germany, affecting naturalization and expatria-Germany, shecting instantiation.

Sixth. The honor and integrity of the Republic lies primarily in a regulated system of civil service, based on moral character and capacity, and not solely on political service.

Seventh. Opposition to all inflation and repudiation herselses, and no step backward on theroad to resumption.

to resumption.

Eighth. The maintenance of every amendment to the Constitution by the Federal power, and especially the rigid enforcement of every law affecting divisors South.

Ninth. The nation is supreme, and not the State. tate.
The resolutions were referred to the committee PRED. DOUGLASS' SPEECH.

FRED. DOUGLARN' SPEECH.

Fred. Douglass was loudly called for, and a motion to adjourn was voted down. Douglass sa'd he felt the deepest interest in the work of this convention, though the country's greatest interest was to see that the principles freight for in the late destructive war should be carried out. He said, talk not to me of finance or reform, but tell me that the liberty of the blacks shall be maintained. What good has emancipation and enfranchisement done if the freedmen are not protected? He spoke of many difficulties in the way of freedmen. The deposite government of Russia gave emancipated serfs land to carn bread, but American freedmen are turned loose to the storm and to the wrath of their late masters. Bo you mean to keep your promise, and ensure us the PRESIDENT, EDWARD M'PHRESON, OF PENNSTL

Hen. Wade, as one of the vice presidents, elicited appliance.

After some discussion of the motion to postpone the consideration of the report on permanent organization until after the contesting delegations had been satisfied, the motion was tabled and the report was adopted.

Mr. Pomeroy appointed Mr. Orton of New York. Mr. Donnan, of Iowa, and Mr. McCormick, of Arizona, a committee to conduct the permanent president to the chair.

Mr. McPherson on taking the chair said: Mr. chairman and gentlemen of the convention, no one of you knows better than myself how entirely unworthy I am of this high honor. It has come to me not only unsought, but with a feeling of absolute and uncontrollable surprise. But I have been reared in the schoolsof duty, and in the politics of Pennsylvania it is a fundamental doctrine that every Republican shall do his whole duty. [Applause I And, therefore, I am here to accept this honor tendered by your committee and ratified by yourrelves as an honor tendered and ratified by yourrelves as an honor tendered.

te the great old Commonwealth which has sent me as one of its delegates to this convention since 1886.

In neone of the great contests has size ever filtered, japplause, and in this Centeanial convention size has turned an inferable, defiant face to the enemy. She says no truce with treason, malignity, hate or anything that is not national, japplause, she has determined to roll up for the nominees of this convention a majority such as will puttile her to continue to be what she has long been, and I say it with all respect—forement in the Republican causens. [Cacers.]

The committee on rules reporting that they were not ready to report, the convention adjourned until 16 o'dlock to morrow.

Morton MacMichael was offered the permanent chairmanship of the convention by the consumitee on organization, but declined on account of his health. The first ballot gave him il out of 43.

HATER SPECULATIONS AND FACTS.

EATER SPECULATIONS AND PACTS. Christant, June 14.—The proceedings of the convention to day were marked by harmony and good sature. There were no apparent symptoms of the intense engenness with which everybody was looking forward to the business of to-morrow. To day for the first time has enything been said upon the subject of resolutions, and even then not as much as was heard in the convention of 1858. The first reference to the platform was in the

THE BRISTOW MEN SAY that it is due to the republication to-day of Blaine's letters to Fisher, which they claim had never been read by some of the delegates, and hurriedly read and never thoroughly understood by ethers. Some Conkling men say that it is due to an impression that the nomination of Blaine will result in the defeat of the Republican party. The Blaine men are said to have two hundred and sizy-three votes for the first ballot, His opponents claim that that is his entire strength, and that he

SOLEANS PROTECTION

mergies to the defeat of Blaine. It is understo finally accepted as the compromise candidate after a couple of ballots have shown the impracticability of uniting upon any offier man. Secretary Bristow's supporters are much more cheerful than they were yesterday. They have some hope for their own man, but more for the defeat of Blaine. They believe that the reception of George Wm. Curtis in the convention this afternoon is an index that he is stronger than they hoped for. They are confident of 163 votes on the first ballot, having several accessions since yesterday. Among these gains are a majority of the Texas delegation, two from Pennsylvania and four from Mississippi. The most prominent man who has come out squarely for Bristow is Governor Alcorn, of Mississippi, hereofore regarded as doubtful. He was one of the vice presidents of the Bristow meeting

AT PIER'S OPERA HOUSE

this evening. The present situation is considered very encouraging. There are detailed estimates in-circulation of the strength which Morton and Conkling and Bristow have, but they are the ones made for publication and are not transworthy. It is believed that even the private calculations of the leaders of the ones they have faith in are somewhat at fault, and that the same men figure on many States after the complimentary votes have been disposed of on the first ballot. It is apparent that there will be a large body of delegates concerning whose real sentiments nothing is known and whose disposition of their votes can only be guessed at.

These men constitute a large and possibly declaive element in the convention. They have preserved absolute neutrality, and by failing to contradict what was said to them in praise of different candidates, have created the impression that they are in favor of all.

ANOTHER ENTHUSIASTIC BRISTOW MEETING was held at Pike's Opera-house last night. Strong reform speeches were made by P. A. Chadbourne, of Mass., and Col. Wm. C. Goodloe, of Ky., and when the meeting adjourned the audience proceeded in a body and serenaded G. W. Curtis at his hotel; thence they went to the Gazette office and called out Mr. Richard Smith, who made a speech, declaring his sole desire to be the success of the Republican party.

The party-could afferd to take no risks in the campaign. With Benjamin H. Bristow at its head there would be no risk at all. If they were not satisfied with Bristow, let them take Hayes. If they could not natice on Hayes, then let them choose Morton. With either of these three he would be satisfied.

THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

have come readily to a substantial agreement on the financial question, but the whole subject of drafting the platform goes to a sub-committee, who will report to the full committee on credentials have voted to throw out the Specier delegation from Alabama, which admits the Blaine delegates. The committee on rules have adopted a new rule, forbidding any changing of votes that have once been cast during a ballot. The argument in its favor is that it will prevent any hasty stampede to any one candidate and leasen the danger of mistakes or frand. The objection argod is that it is contrary to all precedent.

Late to night there are rumors of an attempt to hold Pennsylvania and Ohio together in a new combination for Hayes and Hartranft. Conkling men hope if this is done it will prevent Blains's nomination: that the latter's vots will recede after the third ballot, and that then Conkling's opportunity will occur. The committee on credentials also voted to exclude the Shepherd delegation from the District of Columbia. The Michigan delegation held another meeting to sight, but couldn't agree on

Morton meetings were held this evening, one in front of the Gibson house, another at the Burnett and a third at the Grand hotel. The average attendance at each was estimated at from four hundred to five hundred. The meeting at the Gibson house was addressed by colored speakers exclusively, among whom were Mr. Pinchback, of La; Edward Beicher, of Ga., and Mr. Elliott, of S. C. At the Burnett the principal speaker was Joe Brooks, of Arkansas; while the crowd at the Grand hotelwas addressed by Gen. Tom Browne, of Ind., and J. C. Farden, of Ala. The burden of the speeches was that while no disparagement of other candidates should be made. Morton stood head and shoulders above his rivals for the nomination, in ability as well as in services rendered the country. SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

CINCINNATI, June 14.-The Union National

CINCINNATE, Inne 14.—It is new apparent that some time will clapse before the voting will begin to morrow. After the discussion of the report of the committee on gradentials will come that on the report of the committee on rules, and it will be in turn followed by some debate concerning the platform. Subsequent to the adjournment of the committee on rules, and Cosma, of Pennsylvania, at the request of several members, though, as he stated, without any authority, called another meeting for 10.20 to morrow morning.

A Bristow meeting, was held at the Burnett House, at which the principal address was made by George William Curtis.

The committee on resolutions were in session till 13 o'clock, and without coming to a conclusion adjourned till to morrow.

ART AT THE CENTERNIAL

Buhamah's Bunning Comments Upon the

Paintings. The weather has been perfectly delightful all this week, and the paying attendance has averaged forty thousand a day. The re-union of the Third Army Corps finished its meetings yesterday, and the grounds this morning are well filled with military-looking personages. The doctors assembled here in convention will not be let loose upon the Centennial until Saturday. Saturday s going to be a big day here. Excursions are coming from all parts, and the Philadelphia peo-ple will turn out in full force, as the building will be open until half past seven, and the grounds until nine. The Handel and Haydn op-cetts will attract a crowd to hear the reusic of the opening day. If Old Probabilities only does his share, and gives us a cool, pleasant day, it will be the most successful day of the Centennial before "The day we celebrate." The shoe and leather uilding in not to be behind the others and has oncerts of their own every morning and after concerts of their own every morning and aftermoon, by the Wheeler & Wilson Baind, from
Bridgepore, Conn. Several propose that the Government send the Marine band up here to their
for the benefit of the public. They came up for
the Masenie-cylchration, and there seems no good
reason why they cannot lend some of their wind to
the Centennial.

The most popular artists in the United States
section of the Art Gallery seem to be Eastman,
Johnson, Window Homer, Bierstadt and the
other Yosemite painters. In Johnson's "Snapthe-whip," are barefoot boys in front of the district school are

LILL SUFFILM DOWN & ALOPE. life, is called the "Prisoner of State," an old and bent captive leaning wearily, against the stone walls of his dungeon. "American Type," by Winslow Homer, shows a rustle youthand maden sixing in the corn-field. Before them lie a pile of ripe and ruddy care, and the maiden has turned ber pointing, coquettish face away from the carnest gaze of her admirer.

Biogradd has five of his large canvaces on exhi-bition. One of them, "Mount Hood, Oregon," was

Biertiad has five of his large convases on exhibition. One of them, "Mount Hood, cregon," was at the Corcoron Gallery all winter, and most of my readers are familiar with it. "Yosenite, from Giacler Print Trail," is the grandest scene of all. In it one looks down the wonderful valley with a strong impression of reality. "The Great Trees of Mariposa Grove" tower up in such a natural way that every one says it makes their neck acho to look at them long, and the men and horses at their bases are most ridiculous pigmies by contrast. Thomas Moran shows five of his large pictures. "The Mountain of the Holy Crees," that occupied a place in the Capitol for so long a time, is here in all its glory, and is greatly admired by all. His "Dream of the Orient" is a most dreadfullooking thing. It was probably intended to REPRESENT A SUNSET SCHNE,

BEFRORENT A SUNER SCHEE,
but hooks most like an explosion of red and yellow
paints. Hill, a California artist, has a magnificent picture entitled "Domer Lake, from Western
Summit of Sierras," where the cloud-capped peaks
tower above the crystal lake, and throw their
mighty reflections upon its caim surface. Herzog,
of Philadelphia, has cent his "Sentinel Rock and
Union Point, Yosemite." These different pictures of Western scenery are all so fine that it is
hard to tell which are the most pleasing. Herstant, from being the pioneer arries in that region,
and Moran, from having received Government
patronnee, are considered the chiefs, but these
other artists are no insignificant rivals.

My favorize artist now is Gifford, but so many
other artists have already filled the position in
my esteem that even his supermacy may be brief.
He has twelve pictures here. None of them are
more than twenty, six by fitteen inches in size, and
they are all so distractingly beautiful that one can
make no distinctions in reference to their relative merits. They are all twilight and surrise
secnes on or pear, water. The "Twilight in the
Adirondarks." On the Nile." "Lake Magniore."

ready to stretch its head and low. Search has a bear scene, in which the shaggy old fellows are DANCING ALONG, crowned with grape leaves, and having decidedly vicious expressions. This is called the "March of Silenas." but a dog scene is much more amusing. It has two names given it, "The Mutual Priend" and "The Lawyer and his Client," and either one equally good. A liver-colored terrier has been called in to divide the contents of a plate between a tan-terrier and a Prince Charles spaniel.

The great pig has just scraped everything off the plate except a miserable little piece of cake, and starts at the poor clients with a defensive air that is entirely human. The terrier and the spaniel have only a few bones each. The terrier looks dublously at the little piece of cake, and the spaniel is getting off one of its flippant yelps and curling his little none with indignant surprise. The whole thing is perfectly rich, and is the best eather on the legal profession yet made. "The Stampede," by Bispham, shows a drove of wild horses careering over the prairie with dying manes and distended nostrile; behind them the thick and rushing flames of a prairie fire.

"The Boston Boys and General Gago" presents a familiar scene ts devotees of the "Third Reader." Every one remembers the story of how the Brittsh soldiers broke the sleds, littered the lee and intefered with

YOUNG AMERICA'S ENJOYMENTS generally; and how the boys, with the character-istic national trait, held a meeting, elected a speaker and went and complained to General Gage. The gallant old Britisher listened to them, and ordered that "boys' rights" should be respected. speaker and went and complained to General Gage. The gallant old Britisher listened to them, and ordered that "boys' rights" should be respected.

In the picture the General is standing on the stoop with his officers, and an obstreperous sentinel thrusts his musket across to barout the young Continentials. The children have come straight from the Common, boys and giris, and stand around watching their leader and the General. The boys all have their skates, and one a broken sled, which he holds out with a rueful air. One hittle fellow has brought his sister on his sled, and stands with his hands in his pockets, while the little sister sits tucked up and holding an immense musif. Another small boy is having his nosesubjected to the vigorous kerchief of his sister, and all of the youngeters are equally interesting in their attitudes. Two pretty young ladies in the sensible costumes of our grandmothers are standing on the snow in their thin little slippers and short dresses. An old man wrapped in his clock stands with his hand behind his carthal he may hear what is said. "Elaipa." by Toby Rosenthal, presents Tennyson's fair 'ul as she lay in her flower-draped boat, and dead steered by the dumb went upwards with flood." The picture has been exhibited in severy of our large cities, and attracts the greatest admiration here. Sentimental young ladies who "adore Tennyson" stand before it in crowds and go into correct convubinous over it.

Be Has has several of his marine views, where bosts and men of war tose on the top of sea-sick waves in a manner entirely too natural.

Healey has three splendid portraits in the annex of E. B. Washburne Lord Lyons and "Papa" Thiers, as the French call their ex-President.

There are six of what a young miss near me called "old-fashioned pictures" by Daniel Huntington. One, entitled "Titian and Charles V," represents a visit of the great Emperor to the studio of the great artist, who is drawing aside the curtain from one of his newly-inished pictures. There is a large picture of

"OLD TUBAL CAIN, a man of might in the days when the world young," representing the scene where "To Tubal Cain came many a one, And each one prayed For a strong steel blade."

"To Tubal Cain came many a one, And each one prayed
For a strong steel blade."

Here is also the picture of "Farragut Lashed to the Maat," in the battle of Mobile bay, which was once exhibited in the Capitol.
A whole room full of Catin's Indian paintings has as magical an effect upon people who have seen them as a sign of "paint" to the uninitiated.
Two enigmatical paintings, by Kauffman, have some reference to the discovery of electricity and the invention of telegraphy; as Bennie F. and his kite, Adam and Ere scared at the lightning, Professor Morse and his first machine, and whales bumping against the Atlantic cable are some of the scenes in the subdivisions of the frames.

"Almeh, a Dream of the Allaunbra," shows a beautiful Mooriab rid dancing to the late of the harem's master. The whole picture is brilliantly beautiful. The "Story Teller" is another hared seen, where a Nublan slave is beguilting the ennul of the beautiful longers, Miss Anna Leasends some beautiful portraits; one, a "Patrician Mother," seems like a glimpe of the palmy days of Venice; another is a portrait of a lovely young girl, in a picture-eque Rubens hat, who stands by a chair on which sits a horrid little pug-dog, "The Gremation of Julius Cassar" is a striking seems, but it needs the figure of Mr. Bangs to make it equal to the burning of the body of Bratus at Phillippi. "Keyt In" shows a poor unfortunate who is condemned to hard study while his schoolmate firsk and gambol just outside the window. Every one has a fellow-feeling for the poor boy, and the pictures deservedly popular.

"Sheridan's Ride," by Buchanan Read, calls up too many recollections of the artist-poet to be ever judged strictly as a work of art. The horse is all that one could wish, and is worthy of the mobile lines in the lister part of the pening for the poor boy, and the pictures deservedly popular.

There are so many hundred more pictures that I despain of giving my readers any idea of what our own aritets have done to make the Art Gallery the most successful part

erb of The Republican, and I cancely hope that they will all, have such a perfectly enjoyable time so I have had while at the Centennia. Runaman.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, June 14, 1876. The Senate was not in session to-day.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. FELTON, of Ga., followed in a speech or general reconciliation.

Mr. PARSONS, of Ky., obtained leave to print some remarks on the Taxas Pacific railroad bill.

Mr. BRIGHT, of Tenn., made a speech on

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Mr. BRIGHT entered into a lengthy argument to show that the Democratic party had always been the advocate of the Treasury-note system and opposed to National banks, and he therefore advocated the former system as calculated to advance the best interests of the country.

In the course of the his retarks Mr. Bright was a significant to the course of the country.

ceed.
Mr. BRIGHT. No, but the will was there. It was succeptible of proof that assessments had been made upon the capital stock of the maional banks for political purposes, and they were, therefore, dangerous to the liberties of the countries of the countries.

Mr. HARDENBERGH, of N. J., said he had been a director of national banks for ten years, and he never knew the question of politics to en-ter into the business. and he never new the question in parameter into the business.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of N. Y., suggested that if such a combination as that mentioned by Mr. Bruther had been entered into there should be an investigation. [Laughter.]

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, made a speech in favor of the pending bills to compel the Pacing railroads to pay the interest on the monay louned them by the United States.

At the close of Mr. Lawnence's speech the House, at 5:55 p. m., adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

On Friday evening this handsome and talented Miss Annie D. Ware, a great Washington favor ite, as Madame Prudence: Miss Salile Townley, a very talented little actress, as Nanine; Miss Emma Kaufmann, the beautiful actress and songstress, as Nichette; Mrs. M. R. Beaumont as the dashing Olympe; J. F. Joyce, our favorite comedian, as Gaston; J. B. Randelph, the rising, young actor, as Duval, pere; T. R. Salier, the popular favorite, as Count de Varville; L. J. Rachaugh as Gustave, which completes a dast of the very best amateur talent of our city. Seats can be secured at Ellis & Co. s music store.

Mr. Buckingham's Benefit To-night at Ford's

The friends of the genial and courteous Buck-ingham should turn out on masse this evening, and make his benefit at Ford's one of the things and make his benefit at Ford's one of the things long to be remembered. This gentleman is well worthy the substantial support of the theatre-going public of this city, and he will undoubtedly receive it to night. Master Harry Buckingham will appear to night for the first time since his re-turn home. Mr. Prosburg and several others of high local reputations as excellent and rising actors will participate.

KINDERGARTENS.

A New Hampshire Man's Description of Washington Institution. The following account of a visit to a Washing-ton kindergarten is taken from a letter to the

A few days ago I had the pleasure of spending A few days ago I had the pleasure of spending a few hours in the kindergarten of Miss Susia Pollock, who has opened on Eleventh street, in Washington. On entering I beheld thirty-five little girls and boys seated in front of the tables peculiar to the kindergarten course, each child spparently bright, cheerful, active, sympathetic and attentive to Miss Pollock, from whom they were learning the words and meaning of a song which they shortly after sung. In this exercise I

were learning the words and meaning of a stog which they shortly after wing. In this exercise I noticed that the teacher, instead of contenting hereelf with a didactic lecture to the little ones, sought rather, by fit illustrations and apt questions, to awaken to consciousness in their minds a knowledge of the facts which had already come within their limited experience. In this she appeared to be successful. Before this exercise was concluded they seemed to enjoy the song and know its meaning. While this was going on I had time to observe that the children were all neatly, though plainly, dressed; that each had sufficient individuality to attend to his own affairs; that their attention was not diverted by the entrance of visitors, and subsequently I found the short absence of Miss Pollock from the room furnished no occasion for any interruption of their work or occupation.

The specimens of drawing, modeling and weaving which I saw gave evidence that the creative instinct in the child has here free scope. Analogous to the delicacy of touch, accuracy of eye and fondness for design thus displayed, was the faculty for cerrect verbal expression here cultivated in a natural manner. Miss Pollock informed me that she had fifty-two pupils in all, a dozen of whom, beginning in the Kindergarten, little three-year-olds, I found in an upper room with their teacher, Miss Noer, receiving an object lesson upon the clock, preparatory to singing one of Freebel's familiar songs. Those who have passed the Kindergarten age are taught by Miss Sarah Pollock in a room upon the first floor. Mrs. Louise Pollock gives two lectures a week to a mothers' class, which is attended by the mothers of the children who attend the Kindergarten, and also by others. Miss Suste Pollock was trained for her present work in Berlin, spending for that purpose nearly two years. She has a small class whom she is training to become Kindergartens, and thinks a year of patient study and hard work none too much after the learner is otherwise well qualified.

I found the advanced class in the Kindergarten, after they had reached a proper age and had made enough progress in the regular Kindergarten occupation and work, were taught in addition to read and write, learning the letters by their sounds. In this way they have as much time devoted to them in learning to read and write as in the ordinary schools, and also they keep on with the songs, symnastics, drawing, modeling, weaving, designing, &c., of the Kindergarten in addition.

My visit to this school gave me the impression that Miss Pollock, in her own way, had already achieved success, and is doing a good work in the cause of educational reform.

INCOMPATIBILITY OF TEMPER. She Would Not Have Him With or Near Her. In the Equity Court yesterday Judge Wylie granted a decree of divorce in the case of Lansing Van Doren vs. Maria Van Doren. The complain-

Texas, March 11, 1872, and that the parties lived together as man and wife until April, 1873, and have had two children, both now dead; that they have had two children, both now dead; that they are of temperaments and dispositions so wholly incompatible with each other as to provoke incessant and irreconcilable antipathy and strife between them; that the defendant for more than two years utterly abandoned the complainant; that she has left his bed and board and deserted his house and home, and still persists and declares that she will continue so to do; that she will not live with him nor allow him to come near her nor where she chooses to reside and make her home, which is always away from him and among those ould not nor would not associate or live with

There are now on exhibition at Barlow's Gal-lery two oil paintings, by Rufus Wright, which it is wall worth any one's while to call and see. The larger one is called "The Inventor and the Banker," and represents the two characters seated in the private office of the latter. The intellectual face and earnest expression of the Inventor as he explains his model, and endeavors to interest his auditor in it sufficiently to get him to advance the funds recessary to get it on the interest his auditor in it sufficiently to get him to advance the funds necessary to put it on the market, and the full-fed, practical and rather incredulous air of the Banker, are both admirably portrayed, and all the accessories of a modern banking-house are rendered with wonderful skill. The other picture, "The Morning Boquet," represents a sweet-faced young lady filling a vase of flowers in a green-house, the tropical and other plants in which are beautifully painted. Mr. Wright is an artist of established reputation in New York, whence he came a few weeks since, to paint the portrait of one of the justices of the Supreme Court, which is said to be a most successful effort, and has already procured him several other commissions.

The Cantata.

The cantata "Spring Holiday" was repeated at Ford's opera house last evening by the pupils of the public schools with as great success as that with which the performance met the first night. In some parts there was decided improvement, an some parts were was decided improvement, and the parts were sustained with far more case than on the preceding night. It has been demonstrated by the cantata what pupils of the public schools can do. A great deal of credit is due to Mr. Daniels, his assistants and the young ladies who participated for the pleasure that has been afforded by the cantata.

The Ratification Meeting. The German Republican club held a meeting last night and resolved unanimously to co-operate with the State associations in the arrangements for the ratification of the Cincinnati nominations. The following named were designated to represent the club: On the executive committee, C. Roeser, jr.; on the finance committee, M. L. Muhleman.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

THE MURDERED LOUISIANTANS

DETAILS OF THE COUSHATTA AFFAIR

SHOCKING DOUBLE MURDER

MOB AT ANTWERP NOVEL BALLOON HOAX

LOUISTANA. Coushatta Affairs Report of the Committee. New Oninand, June 14.—Mesore. Vance and Woodburn, sub-seemblites on Conshatta affairs, nade their report to-day to Gen. R. L. Gibson, hairmen of the committee.

After detailing the circumstances of the shoot-ing of King and Twitchell, the report says the testimony of the witnesses, without exception, is ing of King and Twitchell, the report says the testimony of the witnerses, without exception, is to the effect that the man who did the shocking was unknown. Many witnesses, representing both political parties, (white and colored men.) were examined as to the management of the affairs of the parish, which were almost exclusively under Twitchell's control.

Twitchell was State Senator, member of police, jury member of school board, and United States commissioner. The committee say that in reality he also had control of the school money and other moneys collected from the tarpayers of the parish. The testiment of the choice money and that who were examined in regard to the conduct of the parchial a flairs was to the effect that they had been loosely and carravagantly managed, and that Mr. Twitchell was responsible for their mismanagement. The committee then say: "We cannot within the space of this report recapitulate the were than profligate conduct of school-affairs and other irregularities and malpractices of Mr. Twitchell and his associates, as shown to have existed in Red River parish since its organization. In a word, the affairs of the parish have been managed under the direction of Mr. Twitchell in such a way as to merit and receive the condemnation of good citizens of both political parties, and your committee have no hesital on in saying they were unprepared and greatly surprised to find such a ismentable condition of things existing."

your committee have no nesitation in saying they were unprepared and greatly surprised to find such a lamentable condition of things existing." In conclusion, the committee says the testimony of leading men of the two political parties is explicit in establishing the fact that the shooting of King and Twitchell was not caused by reason of their political opinions, and that the affair was not of a political character.

Winslow Will Probably Be Remanded. LONDON, June 14.-In relation to the case of Winslow, George Everent, esq., clark for the criminal business of the Home Office, in an inter-view with the London agent of the New York Association Press to day, states that he could com-municate official information, but said, speaking municate official information, but said, speaking as a private individual, he should think Winslow would be released to morrow, as he knews of no supplementary treaty between Great Britain and the United States being agreed to. The judge's decision to morrow will depend upon whether Sir John Hocker, the Attorney General, has been instructed to hold out the hope that an agreement will be reached; but he was not aware whether Sir John Hocker had been so instructed. Mr. Everest also stated that application was made to Justice Lindley, on June 8, for writ of Madeas corpus for Charles Breat, the Louisville forger, when Justice Lindley remanded the case to June 15.

The Grand Vizier and Prince Milan. LONDON, June 14.—The Grand Visier of Turkey has written a very conciliatory and friendly reply to Prince Milan's explanation of the Servian armaments. He expresses sympathy with Servian position, and says the Porte is not unmindful o Servia's autonomy and privileges. He admits that there have been violations of the frontier by both parties, and promises to appoint special delegates to confer with Servian delegates.

A Double Murder. Titusville, Pa., June 14.—A special to the Hereld says this afternoon a man named Nick Baker, resident at Columbia-farm station, aged 21 years, entered the house of Mr. Dougherty at that place, supposed for the purpose of ravishing Mrs. Dougherty. Being folied in the attempt, in order to exceen himself he shot her the hell or Mrs. Dougherty. Being folied in the attempt, in order to screen himself he shot her, the ball entering the left breast, from the effects of which she died in twenty minutes. A man named Thomas McCool, hearing the shot, went to the house to ascertain the trouble, when Baker, meeting him at the door, fred the remaining two shots at him. McCool turned to fly but stumbled, falling on his face, when Baker pounced upon him stabbing him several times in the back and shoulder, which will prove fatal. Baker is confined. A strong feeling in favor of lynching the murderer prevails.

North Carolina Democratic State Convention convention to-day nominated for Governor Z. B., Vance, of Mecklingburg: Lieutenant Governor, F. J. Jarvis, of Pitt; Secretary of State, Joh. A. Englehood, of McLain; for treasurer, J. M. Worth, of Randolph; auditor, S. L. Love, of Haywood; attorney general, T. S. Kenan, of Wilson, and Searborough, of Johnson for superfinedated of attorney general, T. S. Kenan, of Wilson, and Searborough, of Johnson, for superintendent of public instruction. There was a large and enthusiastic attendance. Aunt Abby House, on old lady, eighty vears old, and for twenty-five years identified with the party, was invited and escorted to a seat among the delegates. Hon, F. E. Shober presided. The convention adjourned to 9 o'clock to-night, when they will appoint delegates to St. Louis.

t. Louis.
Our Rifle Team.

NEW YORK, June 14.—The final competition at Creedmoor for selecting the American team for 1876 took place to-day with the following results, which shows the names of the team and the total which shows the names of the tenm and the total scores made in the two deciding competitions: W. R. Farwell, 864; F. Hyde, 869; L. Weber, 843; T. S. Dakin, 835; G. W. Yale, 827; L. C. Bruce, 811; J. A. Schaffer, 893; H. Fulton, 805; Coverbaugh, 802; A. Anderson, 707; H. S. Jewell, 783; N. Washburne, 764. Of these Dakin, Yale and Fulton belonged to the team of 1875, and Bruce to the reserves of the present team. Only eight, will compete at Philadelphia.

Dom Pedro's Journey. Bom Pedro's Journey.

Bosron, June 14.—Dom Pedro leaves at 9 o'clock this evening for Saratoga via the Bostom and Albany railroad. From Saratoga the Emperor will proceed to Hartford and New Haven, and thence to Newport, where he will arrive on Saturday evening. After leaving Newport the Emperor will visit Philadelphia, where he will remain thirteen days and study the Exhibition. He will leave Philadelphia on the 6th of July for New York, from which port he will sail for Europe on the 12th of July, accompanied by the Empress. He spent to-day inspecting the frealarm telegraph, and visited several public schools.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—There were three races at the Point Breeze park to-day. The first was for a purse of \$500 for the 245 class. It was won by Phil Dougherty. Time, 2384, 2374, 238. The second race, for which there were nine entries, was for \$400, and was won by George A. Ayer. Time, 2304, 230, 2324. The third was for \$1,500, and was contested by Adeluide and J. H. The former won the race. Time, 2304, 2334, 230. The stiendance was good and the track fine.

Troubles at Antwerp. LONDON, June 14.—A cabinet council has been called for to-morrow at Antwerp. The disturbances were renewed to-day. Many thousands marched through the streets shouting "Bown with the ministers." The mob attacked and wrecked a Catholic institute. The gensil'armee charged upon the rioters, and several persons were wounded. A number of arrests have been

Arkansas Democrats.

LITTLE ROCK, June 14.—The Democratic States convention met to-day. Hon. James H. Berry presided. W. R. Millers was nominated for gov-ernor on the third ballot. The convention then adjourned till to-morrow.

BOSTON. June 14.—St. Louis, 26; Boston, 6. PRILADELPHIA, June 14.—Athletic, 20; Cincin-CARLE PLASHES.

Bertin, June 14.-Prince Bismarck has gone to Kissengen.

Lownon, June 15.—The Times officially denies the reports of the death of the mother of the late Sultan. Exs. June 14 .- The Crar of Russia met the Emperor William of Germany at the railway station on his arrival here to-day. The greeting of their majesties was cordial.

Right Reverend Bishop Verst, of St. Augustine, Fis., died suddenly yesterday of apoplexy.

Colonel Charles B. Gardner and Rev. Albert Bisisdell, of Boston, arrived has night at the Imperial. They particularly requested that they begiven rooms in a portion of the house furthest from where Mr. James I. Christic sleeps, as they had heard of him as a gentleman who mores louise and more different kinds of snorethan anybody in Washinston.